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taxes, a cut in the state's income-tax exemption, and a withholding tax. A typical reaction (from The New York World-Telegram and Sun): "Mr. Rockefeller's taxation obsession is a disappointment to many who voted for him."

There were those who felt that Rockefeller's tax program might cut his chances of winning the Republican nomination for President in 1960. On the other hand, there were those who pointed out that a famous predecessor in the governor's mansion in Albany, Franklin D. Roosevelt, had won four terms in the White House on a program that his good right arm Harry Hopkins once described as "tax and tax-spend and spend-and elect and elect."

## THE BUDGET:

### Backing Away

For some time, Republicans on the Senate aviation subcommittee had been wondering why Democratic Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson was in such an all-fired hurry for a bill on Federal aid to airports. Ordinarily, Congress doesn't get around to passing major legislation much before Easter. But Johnson was insisting that the subcommittee get the bill on the Senate floor this week.

Last week, the answer suddenly dawned on Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, the subcommittee's ranking GOP member: Lyndon Johnson planned to use the airport bill for the first big Democratic assault on President Eisenhower's precariously balanced budget. Johnson knew that almost every sizable city and town in the nation had a stake in the bill; of the country's 2,874 public airports, at least 1,138 were in need of improvements. And the Administration's jet-age spending proposals were too low to satisfy these communities.

Picking up a telephone, Cotton called Minority Leader Everett Dirksen and poured these thoughts into his ear. Cotton said: "The Democrats are preparing a Pearl Harbor for us. They're going to clobber us unless we can get the Administration to make some major revisions. Now, for God's sake, get hold of somebody at the White House and get this thing on the agenda..."

**Breaking Rank:** After a White House meeting the next day, Cotton told the other 33 GOP senators at a policy luncheon: "The Administration bill may be sound, but it stinks politically." Furthermore, he warned, once the Democrats have won the first round, "the budget's going to hell in a hand basket."

The Administration bill is a four-year, \$200 million measure. The philosophy behind it was stated by Mr. Eisenhower when he pocket-vetoed Democratic Sen. Mike Monroney's bill in the last session: "The time has come for an orderly with-



Associated Press

**Nightmare Come True:** The dread of any home for the aged is fire—hopelessly trapping the elderly and infirm. Last week, this nightmare struck at the Glen Ellyn Arms nursing home west of Chicago. Eight patients died; a ninth victim, assistant fire chief Donald Stoffregen, died of a heart attack while fighting the blaze.

drawal from the airport-grant program.

The Monroney bill is a five-year, \$575 million proposal, with \$75 million of it (for the first year) earmarked for expanding airports handling jet traffic.

Under Cotton's prodding, Minority Leader Dirksen announced that he was willing to see the Administration bill modified. The new GOP tactic: Strike at "frills" in the Monroney bill, seek to ban Federal funds for such things as terminal construction, but spend more liberally on air-safety functions.

What was most significant was this: At the first sign of a showdown on the President's budget, Republican congressmen were ready and willing to loosen the purse strings.

## THE SENATE:

### A Day to Remember

"Sam, I just don't think the truth is in that man."

The speaker was Sen. James William Fulbright, and he was talking to Samuel Shaffer, NEWSWEEK's chief Congressional correspondent, after walking out of a foreign-policy hearing in a huff some time ago. "That man" was Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Last week, with the retirement of Sen. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, Fulbright became chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by vir-

due of seniority. This turn of events could spell nothing but trouble for Dulles, for in chairman Fulbright will have the power to investigate every phase of U.S. foreign policy—power he plans to use.

The 61-year-old Green had been ailing—his eyesight and hearing were failing; he tired easily—and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson had taken over as chief enunciator of Democratic foreign policy. For the most part, Johnson had cooperated with Dulles, and had largely discouraged the use of foreign policy as a partisan issue.

But now, with Fulbright in the driver's seat, it would be a completely different story. For the unalterable fact is that Bill Fulbright has a high regard for Fulbright's ideas and an almost obsessively low regard for John Foster Dulles. He believes that Dulles is incapable of admitting error and is intellectually dishonest.

**Policy Differences:** Once, Fulbright told NEWSWEEK's Shaffer: "The man is a disaster for the U.S. But what can we do? As long as Eisenhower is President, he'll keep Dulles."

Quite aside from his personal dislike of Dulles, Fulbright, an international-minded intellectual, has made no secret of his passionate belief that the Secretary is disastrously rigid in his conduct of foreign policy. At a news conference last week, shortly after Green had stepped down, the Arkansas Democrat criticized